

Federal Communications Commission

§ 22.403

(b) Transmitters operating under a developmental authorization (see subpart D of this part) do not have to be certificated.

[59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994, as amended at 61 FR 31051, June 19, 1996; 63 FR 36603, July 7, 1998; 67 FR 77191, Dec. 17, 2002]

§ 22.379 Replacement of equipment.

Licensees may replace any equipment in Public Mobile Service stations without applying for authorization or notifying the FCC, provided that:

(a) If a transmitter is replaced, the replacement transmitter must be certificated for use in the Public Mobile Services;

(b) The antenna structure must not become a hazard to air navigation and its height must not be increased;

(c) The interference potential of the station must not be increased;

(d) The Effective radiated power, emission type, antenna radiation pattern and center of radiation height above average terrain are not changed.

[59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994, as amended at 63 FR 36603, July 7, 1998]

§ 22.381 Auxiliary test transmitters.

Auxiliary test transmitters may be used only for testing the performance of fixed receiving equipment located remotely from the control point. Auxiliary test transmitters may transmit only on channels designated for mobile transmitters.

§ 22.383 In-building radiation systems.

Licensees may install and operate in-building radiation systems without applying for authorization or notifying the FCC, provided that the locations of the in-building radiation systems are within the protected service area of the licensee's authorized transmitter(s) on the same channel or channel block.

Subpart D—Developmental Authorizations

§ 22.401 Description and purposes of developmental authorizations.

Communications common carriers may apply for, and the FCC may grant, authority to construct and operate one or more transmitters subject to the rules in this subpart and other limita-

tions, waivers and/or conditions that may be prescribed. Authorizations granted on this basis are developmental authorizations. In general, the FCC grants developmental authorizations in situations and circumstances where it cannot reasonably be determined in advance whether a particular transmitter can be operated or a particular service can be provided without causing interference to the service of existing stations. For example, the FCC may grant developmental authorizations for:

(a) Field strength surveys to evaluate the technical suitability of antenna locations for stations in the Public Mobile Services;

(b) Experimentation leading to the potential development of a new Public Mobile Service or technology; or,

(c) Stations transmitting on channels in certain frequency ranges, to provide a trial period during which it can be individually determined whether such stations can operate without causing excessive interference to existing services.

§ 22.403 General limitations.

The provisions and requirements of this section are applicable to all developmental authorizations.

(a) Developmental authorizations are granted subject to the condition that they may be cancelled by the FCC at any time, upon notice to the licensee, and without the opportunity for a hearing.

(b) Except as otherwise indicated in this subpart, developmental authorizations normally terminate one year from the date of grant. The FCC may, however, specify a different term.

(c) Stations operating under developmental authorizations must not interfere with the services of regularly authorized stations.

(d) A grant of a developmental authorization does not provide any assurance that the FCC will grant an application for regular authorization to operate the same transmitter(s), even if operation during the developmental period has not caused interference and/or the developmental program is successful.